

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ATTRIBUTE CURE OF RABIES
TO USE OF INDIAN MADSTONE.Parents of Willie Millerman Believe Their Son's Recovery From
Frenzied Dog's Bite Is Due to the Use of a Mysterious Porous
Stone Which for Generations Was the Cherished Property
of an Indian Chief—Found in Entrails of White Deer.WILLIE MILLERMAN.
Lad whose recovery from hydrophobia is attributed to the use of a madstone, legacy
from an Indian Chief.

To a madstone, which had been handed down through the generations of an Indian tribe, is attributed by his parents the recovery of Willie Millerman, 12 years old, of No. 623 Manchester avenue, from the bite of a mad dog.

The animal frothed at the mouth and had all the external signs of hydrophobia. The boy was bitten upon the forehead. The stone was applied, and, so the parents declare, the poison was extracted. Young Millerman now appears in his usual health.

The mysterious stone is owned by W. F. Cozens of No. 215 St. Louis avenue, who vouches for the fact that it was originally the property of an aged Indian chief. The latter regarded it as his most valuable possession, and parted with it only when he wished to express a sense of deep obligation by giving away his most cherished heirloom. It is said to be the most powerful stone of its kind, since it was found in the entrails of a white deer.

According to Indian tradition, anything

associated with a white deer has exceptional quality, and, therefore, a madstone found in a white deer is a madstone among madstones.

The bite was almost midway between the boy's eyes. A jagged cut was inflicted through which the poison easily could be communicated. The stone is said to have been applied thirty hours after the bite was suffered. It adhered as if it were plaster, and remained in place for some time.

During this process, the father and mother aver, the boy said he could feel the magnetic power drawing the poison out of him. It gave him much pain. Finally the stone dropped off.

It was then placed in a bowl of hot milk. The parents relate that the milk gradually turned from pure white to a greenish yellow, and point to this fact as evidence of poison.

The potent stone was then washed in

warm water and applied again. A similar series of phenomena were noted, and the stone was again cleansed until the milk turned sticky no longer. The theory is that when the stone was not attracted by virus in the blood all of the fatal serum had been extracted and the boy was safe.

The injury was sustained last Wednesday afternoon at about 4 o'clock. The boy accompanied his sister, Josie Millerman, to the corner of Manchester and Forest avenues, where she works in a restaurant. He left his sister at her place of employment and started upon his return home.

BOY'S FIGHT WITH DOG.
When he saw the dog he called to it in a playful manner. The animal was running directly toward him, head down. When it came near the boy saw that foam was dripping from its mouth and that its eyes seemed filled with blood. He thought that the animal seemed affected, and attempted to jump away from it. He was not quick enough, for the dog bounded to him, jumped and bit him.

The boy fought the animal, using feet and hands, and managed to throw the brute from him. The dog then continued running, and the lad pursued, calling others into the chase. It became a genuine mad-dog pursuit, every body seizing whatever came to hand as a weapon.

At the suburban car sheds the dog bit a nude belonging to August Nannemann of St. Louis County, and caused general consternation. The mules ran away, adding to the confusion. Finally, however, the dog was cornered in the stable of G. Hoffman of No. 623 Manchester avenue, and killed by Anson Davis of No. 624 West Park avenue.

Josie Millerman saw that her brother had been injured, and, running after him, she forced him to desist from the dog chase. The wound was dressed by Doctor Blackmer of No. 623 Manchester avenue.

The owner of the madstone, W. F. Cozens of the Cozens Heating and Construction Company, No. 1217 Olive street, when Mr. and Mrs. Millerman heard of it on Thursday, allowed them to test its virtue.

The latter tells the following story of the stone:

HISTORY OF THE STONE.
"The history of this stone has been traced back for ninety years. It was given to my brother, H. B. Cozens, by an Indian Chief over thirty years ago.

"My brother was at that time an engineer, and had charge of the construction of a railroad in the West. One of his employees was an old Indian chief, who was very much attached to him. When the time came for them to part the Indian came to my brother and said he wanted to make him a present of the only valuable thing he possessed. He gave him this madstone, saying that it had been handed down by his tribe for almost sixty years.

"The Indian said that it came from the body of a white deer, and had given miraculous results among the members of his tribe.

"When my brother came to St. Louis I bought it of him for \$25, and it has been lying in a drawer at my home, except for several occasions, ever since. Persons have come to my house claiming to have been bitten by a mad dog. I tried the stone on their wounds, but it never had any results, because they were mistaken about the dog being mad. It has only been used a few times, and in the first time it has been used on an actual case of the rabies.

"The stone is very porous of the stone. It invites visitors to examine it. The stone is of a whitish color, and is covered with small black spots. It is also very porous. It is oval-shaped, about one inch and a half long and a half an inch in diameter.

WOMAN IS SENTENCED
TO ELECTRIC CHAIR
FOR KILLING HUSBANDThe Jury Arrives at Verdict
Against Mrs. Kate Taylor
After Nineteen Hours of
Deliberation.

PRISONER IS OVERWHELMED.

Courtroom Crowded With Feminine Spectators, Whose Sympathies Are Deeply Moved.

JUDGE ABSTAINS FROM SPEECH.

Peter Yerkins Is Arraigned on
Charge of Conspiracy in Connection With the Crime and
Pleads Not Guilty.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Monticello, N. Y., May 30.—Mrs. Kate Taylor, who was this morning found guilty of the murder of her husband, Lafayette Taylor, was this afternoon sentenced to die in the electric chair in the week beginning July 5. In pronouncing sentence, Judge Howard said:

"I shall not harrow your feelings by an attempt to lecture you. You have, in my judgment, been well defended by able and skillful counsel, who have done all they could for you. You have also, in my opinion, been fairly and ably prosecuted, and, in my judgment, there could have been no other result.

"The law leaves no discretion to me, and the sentence of the court is that you be conveyed to the State Prison in Dannemora and there be put to death in the manner provided by law on some day in the week beginning July 5, 1903."

The convicted woman was brought into court a few minutes before 12 o'clock. She had not lost the remarkable coolness which she had preserved during the entire trial, yet she looked somewhat abashed. When ordered to stand up for sentence she did it with a smile.

BRAVADO ALL GONE.
As the foreman pronounced the verdict of guilty Mrs. Taylor covered her face with her handkerchief and wept. Her husband's actions were gone and she seemed utterly broken. Thus she sat during the subsequent proceedings, and as she was taken back to jail she still showed her face and walked with bowed head.

The jury, convicted Mrs. Taylor after nineteen hours of deliberation. The courtroom of Judge Howard was packed to suffocation when it was learned that the jury had agreed. The greater part of those present were women.

They had been loud in their denunciation of the accused woman through the trial, and had argued that the jury could not return any other verdict than that of guilty, yet when the verdict was announced these women changed as if by magic, and instead of being clamorous for the life of the accused woman they were now silent and sad. The women who stood about the little groups in the Courtroom and on the outside.

YERKINS ARRAIGNED.
Immediately following the verdict, Judge Howard ordered that Peter Yerkins, uncle of Mrs. Taylor, who is under indictment as an accessory to the crime she has been convicted of, be brought before him for pleading. Yerkins pleaded not guilty. It is alleged that he conspired with Mrs. Taylor for the death of the latter's husband. His trial was set for the September term of court.

Mrs. Taylor was arrested and lodged in jail at Monticello on February 8, charged with having killed her husband on Tuesday, January 27, by shooting him in the back with a revolver.

According to the confession of her 15-year-old daughter, Ida May Taylor, the woman afterwards dismembered the body and put it in the cook stove. It was said that she later threw the charred bones into the chicken yard.

Two weeks subsequently the disappearance of Taylor began to excite comment. Mrs. Taylor told the neighbors that her husband had gone over the mountain on business. When trying to make a deal with Peter Yerkins, her uncle, Mrs. Taylor was forced into a confession that she had killed her husband and burned the body.

RELIEF AGAIN VICTORIOUS.
Defeats Constitution in a Light Fluky Breeze.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Glenview, N. Y., May 30.—Reliance finished first again today in her race with Constitution and Columbia of Glenview. Constitution was second, a mile and a half away from the new boat, and she in turn led Columbia by two miles. The race was finished in light air, in which the Reliance again made a wonderful showing.

For the first time the yacht had an eleven-mile stretch to windward in a good breeze on the first leg of the course, which was an oblique triangle.

The new yacht showed her weatherly qualities by beating the Constitution and Columbia four minutes to the mark of Green Ledge Light. Thence to the second mark, three miles across the Sound, was a broad reach. The wind was from nine to ten knots and Reliance ran away from her competitors.

Coming home, the wind had shifted and was light and fluky. Reliance came along fast in the light air and opened a gap still wider.

When she finished Constitution was a mile and a half behind her and Columbia was three miles.

MAY PROHIBIT SPEED AUTOS.
French Government May Restrict Gear to 23 Miles an Hour.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.
Paris, May 30.—It is reported that new regulations in regard to automobiles are under consideration, which will forbid the manufacturers of motor cars from delivering cars that can attain a speed of more than twenty-two miles an hour.

The manufacturers and dealers are very anxious about this report, as they believe such a regulation would kill the French export trade in these cars.

JUDGE AMIDON ROSE TO LEGAL EMINENCE
DURING TAMING OF WILD NORTHWEST.JUDGE CHARLES F. AMIDON.
North Dakota jurist, who has presided over the United States District Court in this city for the last month and who tried the naturalization fraud cases.

Judge Charles F. Amidon, who has presided in the local United States District Court for the last month, by his studious work upon the bench while here, has gained a high place in the estimation of local lawyers. He departed yesterday for his home in Fargo, N. D., where he presides over the United States District Court.

When trying the naturalization fraud cases he became a public figure in the city. In these, and in the civil causes which have come before him, his clear understanding of the issues and the directness of his words when he expressed himself upon a point impressed all attorneys.

Directness, says the legally learned, is his chief virtue as a Judge. His meaning, whether in instruction to a jury, in an opinion, or in explanation of a ruling, cannot be misunderstood.

This was exemplified in a casual remark by Chester H. Krum, who argued the Point case before him. The instructions given to the jury were against Krum and the defendant, but Krum felt constrained to say that the instructions were the "clearest that he had ever heard."

To administer justice, tempered with mercy, always is defined as the mission of a Judge. An incident in the court the other day seems to show that Judge Amidon dispenses this brand of justice.

It was in the case of Arthur L. North, railway mail clerk, charged by Post-Office Inspectors, with rifling mail sacks. Judge Amidon refused to receive the prisoner's plea of guilty, your Honor, said North.

"But are you guilty?" asked the Judge. This distinction brought from North a

passionate declaration of his innocence, with the explanation that he believed his plea would ameliorate a sentence, as he feared that a conclusive circumstantial case had been made against him.

The fear of the United States Court often amounts to terror in a defendant in a criminal case. It is known that United States indictments generally "mean business," and often are equivalent to a verdict of guilt. Consequently, the courage to make a fight is frequently lacking in the man or woman charged with crime.

Hence a plea of guilty is carefully received by the Judge. Judge Elmer B. Adams, speaking of this, said yesterday: "It is the desire of a Judge to find the defendant not guilty, and it is the duty of a Judge to prevent a prisoner from sullying his character with an admission of guilt, when he believes himself innocent. It is an injustice to himself and his family."

Judge Amidon is a firm believer in the great Northwest, whence he comes. He thinks that the future of this territory, especially the farming lands of the Dakotas, is a splendid one, and offers inducements to every enterprising man. His own career has been built up entirely at Fargo.

He had seldom been in St. Louis prior to his recent service here. Occasionally, before his elevation to the bench, he appeared before the United States Court of Appeals when it was in session here. But his acquaintance with the majority of the members of the St. Louis bar had been very slight.

His closest friend in the city is United States Commissioner Byron F. Babbitt. Mr. Babbitt comes from the same town, Corry, Pa., where Judge Amidon spent his youth. After being graduated from Hamilton College, New York, Judge Amidon decided to go West, hitting upon Fargo, partially by

accident and partially because he picked it out as a new place in a promising territory. The country then had all the characteristics which have been pointed in history and fiction concerning the "Wild West." Nevertheless, Judge Amidon obtained his legal knowledge there.

He was admitted to the bar in Fargo, and began a long and successful career as a practitioner. The conditions resulting from the rush for government land grants and the rapid population of the Dakotas caused much intricate land litigation. This offered the lawyer a lucrative and instructive field, as perhaps the courses of the law are nowhere so devious as in determining the rightful ownership of contested land.

He was appointed to the United States bench in 1896, by President Cleveland, and has continued a Judge. He took part in adjusting the litigation which ended in the Union Pacific receivership. The Northern Securities case would have been tried before him had it not been by special act of Congress been transferred to the United States Circuit Court. Judge Amidon is regarded by his colleagues as the most eminent legal authority upon the bench in the Northwest.

Judge Amidon is very tall and thin. His lower face and nose are long and his forehead high. The result is a very unusual countenance. His features are irregular. He is quiet in demeanor and possesses few mannerisms. His friends say that he is a lawyer and Judge, through and through, and gives attention to very few other questions, except that he has a marked taste for studying and reflecting upon religious and ethical problems.

His term of service here was due to the press of business in the District Court. It amounted to more than Judge Adams could properly attend to, and, accordingly, Judge Amidon was called.

NEW FINANCIAL POLICY HAS
AMAZED BRITISH STATESMEN.Chamberlain's Stronger Will Has Conquered the Keener Intellect
of Premier Balfour, Who Now Supports the Schemes of the
Colonial Secretary—England to Take Up Tariff
Cudgel in Behalf of Canada.

STERN OPPOSITION EXPECTED EVEN FROM MINISTERIALISTS.

BY HERBERT PAUL.
SPECIAL BY CABLE FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

London, May 30.—(Copyright, 1903.)—The debate in the House of Commons on the motion for adjournment over the Whitman holiday was by far the most important which has been held at the present session.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was significantly silent. The leader of the opposition and his principal colleagues were unfortunately absent, but the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary, speaking in complete agreement, laid down a new financial policy which strikes at the root of the system that has prevailed in this country, not since 1846, at least since 1850.

Mr. Chamberlain has completely succeeded in capturing Mr. Balfour. That is not surprising. The stronger will has conquered the keener and more cultivated intellect.

To the deputation which protested against the repeal of the corn tax, the Premier spoke like a man arguing against his own opinions.

On Thursday afternoon he told the House of Commons what those opinions were. He shows that he must for once have read the newspapers, for it is taken bodily from Sir Robert Griffith's letter in the Times of the previous day.

Germany, it seems, has put a countervailing duty upon Canadian goods to make up for the preference accorded to British goods by Canada. Therefore Great Britain must do something disagreeable to Germany or the fiscal union of the Empire is destroyed.

The answer is very simple. No such thing as a fiscal union of the Empire exists, or has ever existed, since the establishment of self-government in the colonies. For the benefit of the colonies and for their benefit alone they have been allowed to treat British manufacturers as if they were foreign and to tax them as they pleased. Of that privilege, singularly in the history of the world, they have made ample use.

If they want fiscal union they can have it by adopting free trade. That they should dictate a financial policy to the British House of Commons is a pretension so overbearing in its arrogance that it cannot be seriously intended.

Mr. Chamberlain followed up Mr. Balfour's speech by the crafty suggestion that the new duties on foreign corn might be employed to provide pensions for the aged poor. In other words, that the poor are to pension themselves out of their own pockets.

And this is the government which has just taken off the duty on foreign corn imposed last year.

Such, however, is the policy which the Government will submit to the constituents at the next general election.

The House was thunderstruck, as well it might be, but opposition was not left to the Liberal party. Omnipotent warning of trouble to come proceeded from Lord Hugh Cecil, the ablest of the younger Tories, from Mr. Winston Churchill, who represents the great manufacturing industry of Oldham, and from Mr. Pemberton, who represents the great shipping industry of Sunderland. All these three gentlemen are

realists, and they do not stand alone.

TWENTY THOUSAND WITNESS
FLOWER PARADE AT MACON.

"Horsemobile" a Feature of Carnival—
Small Forces in Wienerwald
Sandwiches.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Macon, Mo., May 30.—Fully 20,000 people witnessed the flower parade at the carnival. Some beautiful designs were in the line.

The carnival queen, Miss Cecil Simmer, reclined in a bower of pink and white flowers on a float drawn by six white horses. Doctor Ed Smith's "horsemobile" was the amusing feature of the parade. The shafts of his buggy were attached to the rear and the horse pushed. The motorman sat in front and guided the forward wheels with a tiller.

The railroads had underestimated the number of those wishing to come to town, and as many persons were left on the platforms of the various depots in the county as found a stand in a small tent near the Hollins street viaduct cleared \$100 by 6 p. m. on Wednesday night, and their stock was cleaned out. They started in the day with 1,500 buns. Their modest establishment yielded a greater revenue on the investment than any of the costly devices so plentifully scattered around town for the purposes of making money.

The restaurants had a hard time of it from noon on. A man and his wife running a stand in a small tent near the Hollins street viaduct cleared \$100 by 6 p. m. on Wednesday night, and their stock was cleaned out. They started in the day with 1,500 buns. Their modest establishment yielded a greater revenue on the investment than any of the costly devices so plentifully scattered around town for the purposes of making money.

TROOPS HAVE NOT WITHDRAWN.
Russia Making Mysterious Movements in Manchuria.

Tokio, May 30.—The Russian troops have not been withdrawn from Manchuria, and the Japanese press shows deep indignation at the delay. Russia, it is said, will not take any decided action until after the arrival at Peking of former Minister Lesser.

Meantime Russia is making various mysterious movements of troops and warships which are considered demonstrations to intimidate China into granting her demands.

The majority of the Russian ships which have been staying in the various waters of the Far East are now assembled in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. At Port Arthur alone there are more than thirty ships of various classes.

The latest rumor of Russian movements is that 3,000 Chinese are engaged in timber cutting for Russian concessionaires on the Taku and that Russian troops have been sent to protect them.

Russia is reported to be shipping enormous quantities of coal from Port Arthur to the Yalu.

OLDEST BAPTIST CHURCH IN LOUISIANA TERRITORY
MAY INTEREST MANY WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS.CHURCH OF FEE FEE CONGREGATION.
Said to be the oldest Baptist organization in the Louisiana Purchase Territory.

The Fee Fee Baptist Church, on the St. Charles rock road in St. Louis County, is supposed to be the oldest existing Baptist organization in the Louisiana Purchase Territory and is expected to be one of the main points of interest for visiting members of that religion during the World's Fair period next year.

According to local Baptist records, there was but one other congregation organized prior to the Fee Fee. This was the Bethel, also in St. Louis County, which has long since ceased to exist.

The Fee Fee congregation was organized in 1807 by the Reverend Thomas R. Musick. It was located on the banks of Fee Fee Creek. The early history of the church is somewhat indefinite, as the records were burned in the Reverend John M. Peck's library in 1830. The "History of Baptists in Missouri" contains what is said to be the only authentic history of the church, compiled in 1882 from statements of Mrs. Kate Martin, then the oldest living member of the congregation.

According to the facts she furnished the members of the congregation were Adam Martin and his wife, Mary Martin; Abram Musick and his wife, Sarah Musick; Terrill Musick, John Sullens and his wife, Jane Sullens; Richard and Susan Sullens; Prudence Musick, Hildebrand, Susan Link and John Hildebrand and his wife, Joley Hildebrand.

The little pioneer band grew in numbers

and influence and in 1830 the church roster contained about 100 names. A log cabin on Fee Fee Creek about two miles southwest of the present site was used for the first house of worship. What is now known as the Old Fee Fee Church was built in 1831 or 1832. It was a modest brick structure, located on the road from St. Louis to St. Charles.

A building more in keeping with the property of the people was erected in 1870 under the supervision of the Reverend Joshua Hickman, then pastor of the church. It is 40x60 in dimensions and is located on a five-acre plot of ground, donated by Erasmus Post. It has a commodious auditorium and contains three basement rooms, used for social and Sunday-school purposes.

It was dedicated in July, 1870, by the Reverend W. Pope Yeaman, who started a collection and raised what he thought was sufficient funds to pay the church debt. The congregation, or at least the greater part thereof, thought likewise, but it later transpired that there was still a large obligation on the place, and the church was not finally freed from financial liabilities until twelve years later.

MUSICK, THE FOUNDER.
A thanksgiving service to commemorate the event was held April 9, 1882. Doctor Yeaman preached the sermon, taking his text from Matthew xxv, 23: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Doctor Musick was pastor of the church for nearly thirty years. Those who succeeded him were the Reverend Messrs. John Clark, J. M. Peck, Thomas P. Green,

William Hurley, J. C. Herndon, Adiel Sherwood, — Hawker, — James, J. W. Twining, W. H. Vardeman, J. E. Fugum, Joshua Hickman, Joseph Hay, S. H. Ford, J. B. English, J. H. Luther and J. T. Green.

Doctor Musick had a personal history as interesting as the church he founded. He was of Welsh ancestry. According to a family tradition the name was given to his grandfather, who was found, when quite a small boy, wandering on the banks of a stream in Wales, unable to give an account of himself. He was called George Musick on account of his disposition.

The grandson was born in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, October 11, 1756. He was converted to the Baptist religion when 17 years old, in face of violent opposition from his father, Ephraim Musick, who was a member of the Church of England.

He started to preach in his native State, but later went to North Carolina, where he was married to Miss Mary Nevil.

His first visit to Missouri was in 1801. He saw a large field for work and moved his family here two years later from Kentucky, where they were then living. In 1801 he conducted an extensive revival and suffered an injury to his voice, from which he never entirely recovered.

In 1822 or 1824 his wife died. He then sold his farm near Bridgeton and devoted his time thereafter to preaching and teaching school. His later life labors were confined to St. Louis, Franklin, Gasconade and Osage counties, south of the Missouri River, and Lincoln, Pike, Montgomery, Audrain and Callaway counties, north of the river. He died December 2, 1832.